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NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	NOV 21	CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic substances identified in English-, French-, German-, and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
NEWS 3	NOV 26	MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
NEWS 4	NOV 26	CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
NEWS 5	NOV 26	Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN searching
NEWS 6	DEC 01	ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
NEWS 7	DEC 12	GBFULL now offers single source for full-text coverage of complete UK patent families
NEWS 8	DEC 17	Fifty-one pharmaceutical ingredients added to PS
NEWS 9	JAN 06	The retention policy for unread STNmail messages will change in 2009 for STN-Columbus and STN-Tokyo
NEWS 10	JAN 07	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced Japanese Patent Classification Data
NEWS 11	FEB 02	Simultaneous left and right truncation (SLART) added for CERAB, COMPUAB, ELCOM, and SOLIDSTATE
NEWS 12	FEB 02	GENBANK enhanced with SET PLURALS and SET SPELLING
NEWS 13	FEB 06	Patent sequence location (PSL) data added to USGENE
NEWS 14	FEB 10	COMPENDEX reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 15	FEB 11	WTEXTILES reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 16	FEB 19	New patent-examiner citations in 300,000 CA/CAplus patent records provide insights into related prior art
NEWS 17	FEB 19	Increase the precision of your patent queries -- use terms from the IPC Thesaurus, Version 2009.01
NEWS 18	FEB 23	Several formats for image display and print options discontinued in USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 19	FEB 23	MEDLINE now offers more precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms
NEWS 20	FEB 23	TOXCENTER updates mirror those of MEDLINE - more precise author group fields and 2009 MeSH terms
NEWS 21	FEB 23	Three million new patent records blast AEROSPACE into STN patent clusters
NEWS 22	FEB 25	USGENE enhanced with patent family and legal status display data from INPADOCDB
NEWS 23	MAR 06	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with new display formats
NEWS 24	MAR 11	EPFULL backfile enhanced with additional full-text applications and grants
NEWS 25	MAR 11	ESBIOBASE reloaded and enhanced

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

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* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:16:38 ON 12 MAR 2009

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                        ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      0.22       0.22

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  11 MAR 2009  HIGHEST RN 1119363-64-2

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=> s lamotrigine/cn
L1            1 LAMOTRIGINE/CN

=> d str cn rn

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
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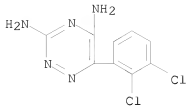

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

CN 1,2,4-Triazine-3,5-diamine, 6-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)- (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3,5-Diamino-6-(2,3-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,4-triazine
CN 6-(2,3-Dichlorophenyl)-1,2,4-triazine-3,5-diamine
CN BW 430C
CN Lamictal
CN Lamictal XR
CN Lamotrigin
CN Lamotrigine
CN LTG
RN 84057-84-1 REGISTRY

=> file caplus medline biosis embase
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	8.36	8.58

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:18:09 ON 12 MAR 2009
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=> s 84057-84-1
L2 17000 84057-84-1

=> s lamotrigine
L3 18579 LAMOTRIGINE

=> s L2 or L3
L4 18655 L2 OR L3

=> s multiple sclerosis
L5 133765 MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

=> s L4 and L5
L6 269 L4 AND L5

=> dup rem L6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7 228 DUP REM L6 (41 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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=> s L7 and (AY<2004 or PY<2004 or PRY<2004)
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L8          76 L7 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

=> d 1-10 L8 ibib abs

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 76  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2008:1156137  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          149:409732
TITLE:                    Pharmaceutical compositions and method for treatment
                          of chronic inflammatory diseases
INVENTOR(S):              Shapiro, Howard K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 35pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
                          Ser. No. 924,945.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   5
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
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     US 20080234380       A1    20080925    US 2008-70518           20080220 <--
     US 20050090553       A1    20050428    US 2004-924945          20040824 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 1992-906909      B2 19920630 <--
                                             US 1994-241603      B2 19940511 <--
                                             US 1997-814291      B2 19970310 <--
                                             US 2000-610073      B2 20000705 <--
                                             US 2004-924945      A2 20040824
AB   This invention defines novel compns. that can be used for clin. treatment
     of a class of chronic inflammatory diseases.  Increased generation of
     carbonyl substances, namely aldehydes and ketones, occurs at sites of
     chronic inflammation and is common to the etiologies of all of the clin.
     disorders addressed herein.  Such carbonyl substances are cytotoxic and
     addnl. serve to perpetuate and disseminate the inflammatory process.  This
     invention defines use of compns., the orally administered required primary
     agents of which are primary amine derivs. of benzoic acid capable of
     covalently reacting with the carbonyl substances.  P-Aminobenzoic acid is
     an example of the required primary agent of the present invention.  PABA
     has a small mol. weight, is water-soluble, has a primary amine group which
     reacts with carbonyl-containing substances and is tolerated by the body in
     relatively high dosages for extended periods.  The method includes
     administration of a composition comprising: (1) an orally consumed
     therapeutically effective amount of at least one required primary agent; (2)
     at least one required previously known medicament co-agent recognized as
     effective to treat a chronic inflammatory disease addressed herein
     administered to the mammalian subject via the oral route; and (3) one or
     more addnl. orally consumed required co-agent selected from the group
     consisting of antioxidants, vitamins, metabolites at risk of depletion,
     sulfhydryl co-agents, co-agents which may facilitate glutathione activity
     and nonabsorbable primary amine polymeric co-agents; so as to-produce an
     additive or synergistic physiol. effect of an anti-inflammatory nature.

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 76  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:673292  CAPLUS
```

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:172866
TITLE: Preparation of isothiazole dioxides as CXC- and CC-chemokine receptor ligands
INVENTOR(S): Taveras, Arthur G.; Zheng, Junying; Biju, Purakkattle J.; Yu, Younong; Chao, Jianhua; Fine, Jay; Lundell, Daniel; Priestley, Tony; Reggiani, Angelo; Merritt, J. Robert; Baldwin, John J.; Lai, Gaifa; Wu, Minglang
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Corporation, USA; Pharmacopeia Drug Discovery, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 427 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
WO 2005068460	A1	20050728	WO 2004-US42720		20041220	<--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW						
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG						
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US 20060025453	A1	20060202	US 2004-17505		20041220	<--
EP 1697354	A1	20060906	EP 2004-814856		20041220	<--
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CN 1918156	A	20070221	CN 2004-80041794		20041220	<--
JP 2007515489	T	20070614	JP 2006-547206		20041220	<--
MX 2006007205	A	20060831	MX 2006-7205		20060622	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-531693P	P	20031222	<--
			WO 2004-US42720	W	20041220	

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:172866; MARPAT 143:172866
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Disclosed are novel compds. I [D, E = N, CR50; provided that D and E are not the same (one is N and the other is CR50); R50 = H, CF3, CN, etc.; A = (hetero)aryl, (hetero)arylalkyl; B = (hetero)aryl] and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof. Also disclosed is a method of treating a chemokine mediated diseases, such as, cancer, angiogenesis, angiogenic ocular diseases, pulmonary diseases, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, stroke and cardiac reperfusion injury, pain (e.g., acute pain, acute and chronic inflammatory pain, and neuropathic pain) using a compound I. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, hundreds of example prepns. and/or characterization data are included. For example, II was prepared in 68% yield from the isothiazoledioxide III and the amine IV.pTSA (preparation of reactants given). Antagonist activities of some

examples of I towards CXCR1, CXCR2 and CCR7 are given.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:638859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:153384
TITLE: Preparation of diaminothiadiazoles as CXC- and CC-chemokine receptor ligands
INVENTOR(S): Biju, Purakkattle J.; Taveras, Arthur G.; Yu, Younong; Zheng, Junying; Chao, Jianhua; Aki, Cynthia J.; Fine, Jay; Lundell, Daniel; Priestley, Tony; Reggiani, Angelo; Merritt, J. Robert; Baldwin, John J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schering Corporation, USA; Pharmacopeia Drug Discovery, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 593 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005066147	A1	20050721	WO 2004-US42060	20041216 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2550189	A1	20050721	CA 2004-2550189	20041216 <--
EP 1694659	A1	20060830	EP 2004-814266	20041216 <--
EP 1694659	B1	20080827		
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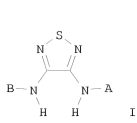
US 20060223864	A1	20061005	US 2004-13753	20041216 <--
US 7338968	B2	20080304		
CN 1918138	A	20070221	CN 2004-80041695	20041216 <--
JP 2007514746	T	20070607	JP 2006-545364	20041216 <--
AT 406356	T	20080915	AT 2004-814266	20041216 <--
ES 2308299	T3	20081201	ES 2004-814266	20041216 <--
MX 2006007076	A	20060831	MX 2006-7076	20060619 <--
HK 1087711	A1	20081128	HK 2006-109781	20060904 <--
US 20080090823	A1	20080417	US 2007-861870	20070926 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
US 2003-531311P	P	20031219	<--
US 2003-531713P	P	20031222	<--
US 2004-13753	A3	20041216	
WO 2004-US42060	W	20041216	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:153384
GI



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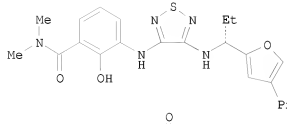

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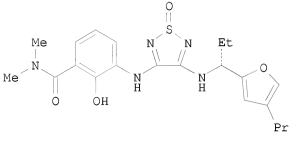


III

AB Disclosed are diaminothiadiazoles I [A = (hetero)aryl, (hetero)arylmethyl (substituted at CH2), etc.; B = (hetero)aryl] and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof. Also disclosed is a method of treating a chemokine mediated diseases, such as, cancer, angiogenesis, angiogenic ocular diseases, pulmonary diseases, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, stroke and ischemia reperfusion injury, acute pain, acute and chronic inflammatory pain, and neuropathic pain using I. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, hundreds of example prepns. and/or characterization data are included. For example, II was prepared in 43% yield from its monooxide III (preparation given). Antagonist activities of some examples of I towards CXCR1, CXCR2 and CCR7 are given.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:612064 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:139157
TITLE: Preparation of rigid liposomal cochleate
INVENTOR(S): Krause-Elsmore, Sara L.; Mannino, Raphael J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biodelivery Sciences International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005063213	A1	20050714	WO 2004-US42927	20041220 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,				

GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT,
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML,
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-531546P P 20031219 <--
US 2004-565120P P 20040423

AB Employing liposomes having a high transition temperature at least partially disposed in a matrix, compns. are provided that can be used to deliver one or more cargo moieties, e.g., a drug, a nutrient, an imaging agent and/or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. The matrix can be a lipid precipitate and/or a cationic bridge. Methods of making and using these compns. preferably cochleates, are also disclosed. Rigid liposomes were obtained from distearoylphosphatidylserine and dextran.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:369133 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:435774
TITLE: Compositions treatment of chronic inflammatory diseases
INVENTOR(S): Shapiro, Howard K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 44 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 610,073, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050090553	A1	20050428	US 2004-924945	20040824 <--
US 20080234380	A1	20080925	US 2008-70518	20080220 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-906909 B2 19920630 <--
US 1994-241603 B2 19940511 <--
US 1997-814291 B2 19970310 <--
US 2000-610073 B2 20000705 <--
US 2004-924945 A2 20040824

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:435774

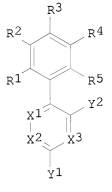
AB This invention defines novel compns. that can be used for clin. treatment of a class of chronic inflammatory diseases. Increased generation of carbonyl substances, aldehydes and ketones, occurs at sites of chronic inflammation and is common to the etiologies of all of the clin. disorders addressed herein. Such carbonyl substances are cytotoxic and addnl. serve to perpetuate and disseminate the inflammatory process. This invention defines use of compns., the orally administered required primary agents of which are primary amine derivs. of benzoic acid capable of reacting with the carbonyl substances. P-Aminobenzoic acid (or PABA) is an example of the required primary agent of the present invention. PABA has a small mol. weight, is water soluble, has a primary amine group which reacts with carbonyl-containing substances and is tolerated by the body in relatively high dosages for extended periods. The method of the present invention includes administration of a composition comprising: (1) an orally consumed primary agent; (2) a previously known medicament co-agent recognized as effective to treat a chronic inflammatory disease addressed herein

administered to the mammalian subject via the oral route, other systemic routes of administration or via the topical route; and (3) optionally 1 or more addnl. orally consumed co-agent selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, vitamins, metabolites at risk of depletion, sulfhydryl co-agents, co-agents which may facilitate glutathione activity and nonabsorbable primary amine polymeric co-agents, so as to produce an additive or synergistic physiol. effect of an anti-inflammatory nature.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:999675 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:406127
TITLE: Lamotrigine and related compounds for the treatment of multiple sclerosis
INVENTOR(S): Harbige, Laurence S.; Leach, Michael J.; Sharief, Mohammed
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BTG International Limited, UK
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040229873	A1	20041118	US 2004-756761	20040114 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2003-783 A	20030114 <--
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 141:406127			

GI



I

AB A method of treating a patient in need of therapy for multiple sclerosis is provided, comprising administering a therapeutically ED of I [R1-R5 = H, trihaloalkyl, halo; X1-X3 = CH, CCH2F, CCF3, COalkyl, CCH3, N (with proviso); Y1, Y2 = H, primary amino, secondary amino, tertiary amino] during periods of remission, as well as during relapse. Preferred compds. include e.g. lamotrigine and sipatrigine. The therapy results in reduction of one or more of incidence of relapse, spasticity and fatigue and exceptionally the therapy stabilizes the patients Expanded Disability Status Score (EDSS), thus halting progress of the disease.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:902155 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:384286
TITLE: Novel encochleation methods, cochleates and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Mannino, Raphael J.; Gould-Fogerite, Susan; Krause-Elsmore, Sara L.; Delmarre, David; Lu, Ruying
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biodelivery Sciences International, Inc., USA; University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 195 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
WO 2004091578	A2	20041028	WO 2004-US11026		20040409	<--
WO 2004091578	A3	20050331				
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW						
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG						
US 20050013854	A1	20050120	US 2004-822230		20040409	<--
EP 1624858	A2	20060215	EP 2004-759375		20040409	<--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK						
US 20070237814	A1	20071011	US 2007-653434		20070111	<--
US 20080009457	A1	20080110	US 2007-653093		20070111	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-461483P	P	20030409	<--
			US 2003-463076P	P	20030415	<--
			US 2003-499247P	P	20030828	<--
			US 2003-502557P	P	20030911	<--
			US 2003-532755P	P	20031224	<--
			US 2004-537252P	P	20040115	
			US 2004-556192P	P	20040324	
			US 2004-822230	A1	20040409	
			US 2004-822235	B1	20040409	
			WO 2004-US11026	W	20040409	

AB The invention generally relates to cochleate drug delivery vehicles. Disclose are novel methods for making cochleates and cochleate compns. that include introducing a cargo moiety to a liposome in the presence of a solvent. Also disclosed are cochleates and cochleate compns. that include an aggregation inhibitor, and optionally, a cargo moiety. Addnl., anhydrous cochleates that include a protonized cargo moiety, a divalent metal cation and a neg. charge lipid are disclosed. Methods of using the cochleate compns. of the invention, including methods of administration, are also disclosed.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:802560 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:301459
TITLE: Novel formulations and method of treatment
INVENTOR(S): Buxton, Ian Richard; Currie, Robin; Dela-Cruz, Myrna A.; Goodson, Gary Wayne; Karolak, Wlodzimierz; Maleki, Mehran; Iyer, Vijay Mohan; Gopal, Muppirala; Parr,

Alan Frank; Sidhu, Jagdey Singh; Stagner, Robert Allen; Vijay-Kumar, Akunuri Venkata
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 629,177.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
US 20040192690	A1	20040930	US 2003-726752		20031204	<--
CN 101229169	A	20080730	CN 2007-10196130		20030728	<--
US 20050032799	A1	20050210	US 2003-629177		20030729	<--
ZA 2005000518	A	20060726	ZA 2005-518		20050119	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2002-17492	A	20020729	<--
			GB 2002-17493	A	20020729	<--
			GB 2003-13801	A	20030613	<--
			US 2003-629177	A2	20030729	<--
			CN 2003-822371	A3	20030728	<--

AB A sustained release formulation of lamotrigine or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof and methods of treatment and uses thereof are disclosed.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:633439 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:167771
TITLE: Tetracycline compounds having target therapeutic activities
INVENTOR(S): Levy, Stuart B.; Draper, Michael; Nelson, Mark L.; Jones, Graham
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 277 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE	
WO 2004064728	A2	20040805	WO 2004-US1036		20040116	<--
WO 2004064728	A3	20041216				
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI						
US 20060194773	A1	20060831	US 2004-996119		20041122	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-441141P	P	20030116	<--
			US 2001-305546P	P	20010713	<--
			US 2002-395741P	P	20020712	<--
			US 2002-196010	A2	20020715	<--
			US 2004-759484	B1	20040116	

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:167771
AB Methods and compds. for treating diseases, e.g. inflammation process-associated states, with tetracycline compds. having a target therapeutic activity are described. Preparation of selected tetracycline compds. is described.
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:120727 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:169680
TITLE: Sustained release formulations comprising lamotrigine
INVENTOR(S): Buxton, Ian Richard; Currie, Robin; Dela-Cruz, Myrna A.; Goodson, Gary Wayne; Karolak, Wlodzimierz; Maleki, Mehran; Iyer, Vijay Mohan; Muppirala, Gopal; Parr, Alan Frank; Sidhu, Jaqdev Singh; Stagner, Robert Allen; Vijay-kumar, Akunuri Venkata
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Glaxo Group Limited, UK; et al.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004012741	A1	20040212	WO 2003-EP8368	20030728 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2493301	A1	20040212	CA 2003-2493301	20030728 <--
AU 2003260336	A1	20040223	AU 2003-260336	20030728 <--
EP 1524981	A1	20050427	EP 2003-766343	20030728 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
BR 2003013148	A	20050712	BR 2003-13148	20030728 <--
CN 1681509	A	20051012	CN 2003-822371	20030728 <--
CN 100363007	C	20080123		
JP 2005538113	T	20051215	JP 2004-525362	20030728 <--
NZ 537885	A	20071130	NZ 2003-537885	20030728 <--
RU 2325163	C2	20080527	RU 2005-105353	20030728 <--
CN 101229169	A	20080730	CN 2007-10196130	20030728 <--
ZA 2005000518	A	20060726	ZA 2005-518	20050119 <--
MX 2005001243	A	20050608	MX 2005-1243	20050128 <--
KR 882707	B1	20090206	KR 2005-701633	20050128 <--
NO 2005000948	A	20050222	NO 2005-948	20050222 <--
AU 2007202294	A1	20070614	AU 2007-202294	20070522 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
GB 2002-17492	A	20020729	<--
GB 2002-17493	A	20020729	<--
GB 2003-13801	A	20030613	<--
AU 2003-260336	A3	19990910	<--
CN 2003-822371	A3	20030728	<--
WO 2003-EP8368	W	20030728	<--

AB A sustained-release formulation, especially tablet, of lamotrigine or its derivative for treatment of CNS disorder comprises (by weight) 2.5 to 80% lamotrigine or its derivative, 10 to 70% release retarding polymer, 0 to 70% diluent, 0 to 20% compression aid, and 0.1 to 2.5% lubricant. Substantially all the lamotrigine or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative is released from the formulation in a period of 2 to 20 h after administration to a patient, producing an Area Under the Curve

value of 80 to 125% and Cmax of about 30% less than that of an instant-release tablet containing the same amount of lamotrigine. For example, a tablet formulation (Diffcore device) was prepared comprising (i) a core containing lamotrigine 200 mg, a blend of hydroxypropyl Me celluloses K100LV 62.64 mg and E4M 45.36 mg, lactose monohydrate 90.4 mg, and magnesium stearate 1.6 mg, and (ii) an outer coat containing Eudragit L30 D-55 (30% weight/weight solution) 17.3 mg, Red Iron Oxide 0.37 mg, tri-Et citrate 1.81 mg, glyceryl monostearate 0.494 mg, and Polysorbate 80 0.02 mg. The coating included orifices allowing the release of lamotrigine from the core.

=> d l1-20 L8 ibib abs

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:319381 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:334051
TITLE: Diagnostic methods for determining susceptibility to convulsive conditions
INVENTOR(S): Campbell, Allyson J.; Weaver, Donald F.; Lyon, Angela P.; Carran, John R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Queen's University At Kingston, Can.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 20030077833	A1	20030424	US 2002-222957		20020816 <--
CA 2399169	A1	20030307	CA 2002-2399169		20020816 <--
US 20060008917	A1	20060112	US 2005-106369		20050413 <--
US 7153692	B2	20061226			
US 20070042497	A1	20070222	US 2006-586781		20061026 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-318139P	P	20010907 <--
			US 2002-378781P	P	20020507 <--
			US 2002-222957	B1	20020816 <--
			US 2005-106369	A1	20050413

AB The present invention exploits the discovery that amts. of uracil and thymine metabolites, especially β-aminoisobutyric acid, in various bodily fluids, especially urine, are correlated with the occurrence of epilepsy when compared to matched control subjects. Anal. and diagnostic protocols, including a novel high performance liquid chromatog. system, for use in the invention are disclosed.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:319348 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:331688
TITLE: Methods of suppressing microglial activation and systemic inflammatory responses
INVENTOR(S): Laskowitz, Daniel T.; Matthew, William D.; McMillian, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 48 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 957,909.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20030077641	A1	20030424	US 2002-252120	20020923 <--
US 20020164789	A1	20021107	US 2001-957909	20010921 <--
US 7205280	B2	20070417		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-77551P	P 19980311 <--
			US 1999-260430	B2 19990301 <--
			US 2001-957909	A2 20010921 <--

AB Methods of suppressing the activation of microglial cells in the Central Nervous System (CNS), methods of ameliorating or treating the neurol. effects of cerebral ischemia or cerebral inflammation, and methods of combating specific diseases that affect the CNS by administering a compound that binds to microglial receptors and prevents or reduces microglial activation are described. ApoE receptor binding peptides that may be used in the methods of the invention are also described, as are methods of using such peptides to treat peripheral inflammatory conditions such as sepsis. Also described are methods of screening compds. for the ability to suppress or reduce microglial activation. Injection of ApoE (133-149) in mice suppressed serum levels of TNFα and IL-6 following LPS administration.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154224 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:193294
TITLE: Expandable gastric retention device containing pharmaceutical compositions
INVENTOR(S): Ayres, James W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The State of Oregon Acting by and Through the State Board of Higher Education On Behalf of Oregon State University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 110 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003015745	A1	20030227	WO 2001-US46146	20011022 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2456976	A1	20030227	CA 2001-2456976	20011022 <--
AU 2002225872	A1	20030303	AU 2002-225872	20011022 <--
EP 1416914	A1	20040512	EP 2001-995328	20011022 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001017123	A	20040928	BR 2001-17123	20011022 <--
CN 1543337	A	20041103	CN 2001-823544	20011022 <--
JP 2005501097	T	20050113	JP 2003-520705	20011022 <--
NZ 531461	A	20080328	NZ 2001-531461	20011022 <--
NO 2004000611	A	20040416	NO 2004-611	20040211 <--
MX 2004001388	A	20040527	MX 2004-1388	20040213 <--

	US 20040219186	A1	20041104	US 2004-778917		20040213	<--
	IN 2004KN00232	A	20051230	IN 2004-KN232		20040219	<--
	ZA 2004002066	A	20050509	ZA 2004-2066		20040315	<--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 2001-313078P	P	20010816	<--
				WO 2001-US46146	W	20011022	<--

AB The present application concerns gastric retention devices formed from compns. comprising polymeric materials, such as polysaccharides, and optional addnl. materials including excipients, therapeutics, and diagnostics, that reside in the stomach for a controlled and prolonged period of time. Dry powders of xanthan gum and locust bean gum were mixed intimately were converted to dried films. The dried films were compressed with the help of specially made punches and dies. A series of dies with decreasingly narrow internal diams. were used. A punch pushes the film from one die into the next die, followed by pushing of the film by another punch into the next die. This process takes place in succession until a point is reached where the film is small enough to put into a desired capsule size.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:57866 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:117673
TITLE: Tetracycline compounds having target therapeutic activities
INVENTOR(S): Levy, Stuart B.; Draper, Michael; Nelson, Mark L.; Jones, Graham
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Paratek Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 158 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003005971	A2	20030123	WO 2002-US22451	20020715 <--
WO 2003005971	A3	20031127		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002318238	A1	20030129	AU 2002-318238	20020715 <--
US 20040063674	A1	20040401	US 2002-196010	20020715 <--
EP 1408987	A2	20040421	EP 2002-748169	20020715 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2004537544	T	20041216	JP 2003-511780	20020715 <--
US 20060194773	A1	20060831	US 2004-996119	20041122 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-305546P	P 20010713 <--
			US 2002-395741P	P 20020712 <--
			US 2002-196010	A2 20020715 <--
			WO 2002-US22451	W 20020715 <--
			US 2003-441141P	P 20030116 <--
			US 2004-759484	B1 20040116

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:117673
AB Methods and compds. for treating a variety of diseases with tetracycline compds. having a target therapeutic activity are described, as is compound preparation
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:964194 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:33355
TITLE: Treating nerve pain by targeting hyperpolarization-activated, cyclic nucleotide-gated channels (HCN)
INVENTOR(S): Chaplan, Sandra; Dubin, Adrienne; Lee, Doo Hyun; Liu, Changlu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA; The Regents of the University of California
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 133 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002100408	A2	20021219	WO 2002-US16910	20020530 <--
WO 2002100408	A3	20030731		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2450027	A1	20021219	CA 2002-2450027	20020530 <--
AU 2002305738	A1	20021223	AU 2002-305738	20020530 <--
AU 2002305738	B2	20070920		
US 20030022812	A1	20030130	US 2002-158684	20020530 <--
US 20030022813	A1	20030130	US 2002-158711	20020530 <--
EP 1399162	A2	20040324	EP 2002-734581	20020530 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2005516888	T	20050609	JP 2003-503229	20020530 <--
MX 2003011331	A	20041206	MX 2003-11331	20031208 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2001-297108P P 20010608 <--
US 2001-347945P P 20011107 <--
US 2002-373012P P 20020416 <--
WO 2002-US16910 W 20020530 <--

AB Markedly enhanced activity of pacemaker (hyperpolarization-activated, cation-nonselective, HCN) ion channels governs spontaneous firing in sensory cells of allodynic rats. An HCN ion channel specific blocker, ZD7288, dose-dependently and completely suppresses allodynia. Nerve injury increases the population of large DRG neurons expressing a high d. of Ih and modulates HCN mRNA expression. New methods of treating pain by targeting HCN pacemaker channels are developed. In addition, new methods for identifying compns. useful for treating pain are disclosed.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:168179 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:204759
TITLE: Screening for axon viability using substance capable of stimulating soluble guanylate cyclase and screening for agents protecting axons
INVENTOR(S): Garthwaite, Giti; Garthwaite, John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University College London, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001016359	A2	20010308	WO 2000-GB3360	20000831 <--
WO 2001016359	A3	20020510		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
GB 2370636	A	20020703	GB 2002-7441	20000831 <--
EP 1220945	A2	20020710	EP 2000-956708	20000831 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1999-20566 A 19990831 <--
WO 2000-GB3360 W 20000831 <--

AB A method for determining the viability of an axon comprises: (i) contacting the axon with a substance that is capable of stimulating soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC); (ii) determining whether sGC is stimulated in the axon; and (iii) determining thereby whether the axon is viable. Nitric oxide, YC-1, or carbon monoxide are used to stimulate sGC and cGMP is determined

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:634698 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:125828
TITLE: Low-dose gabapentin combined with either lamotrigine or carbamazepine can be useful therapies for trigeminal neuralgia in multiple sclerosis
AUTHOR(S): Solaro, C.; Uccelli, M. Messmer; Uccelli, A.; Leandri, M.; Mancardi, G. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurological Sciences and Rehabilitation, University of Genoa, Genoa, I-16132, Italy
SOURCE: European Neurology (2000), 44(1), 45-48
CODEN: EUNEAP; ISSN: 0014-3022
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Paroxysmal symptoms occur frequently in multiple sclerosis (MS). Usually they are treated with carbamazepine (CBZ) and phenytoin, although these medications are often interrupted due to adverse effects. We report 11 MS patients with trigeminal neuralgia (TN): 6 intolerant to a therapeutic dosage of CBZ, showing serious adverse

effects and subsequently treated with a combination of low-dose CBZ and gabapentin (GBP) (group 1); 5 treated with lamotrigine (LMT), showing adverse effects and subsequently treated with GBP (group 2). Subjective pain level and impairment in performing daily activities were rated utilizing a 3-point scale at time 0 and at optimal dosage time (T1). GBP was initiated at 300 mg daily and titrated, until pain control was achieved without new adverse effects, to a maximum dose of 1,200 mg daily. CBZ or LMT were reduced to a level which no longer produced adverse effects, although resulting in a lack of efficacy in relieving pain. Pain control was obtained in all patients but 1, with no side effects. The plasma level anal., performed in 5 patients, resulted in normal values. The mean dosages at T1 were: group 1 CBZ 400 mg and GBP 850 mg daily; group 2 LMT 150 mg and GBP 780 mg daily. Combining drugs with complementary modes of action may provide a rational pharmacol. approach to the management of TN in MS.

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:451524 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:117323
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:22493a,22496a
TITLE: Clinical effectiveness of lamotrigine and plasma levels in essential and symptomatic trigeminal neuralgia
AUTHOR(S): Lundardi, Gianluigi; Leandri, Massimo; Albano, Claudio; Cultrera, Serena; Fracassi, Maurizio; Rubino, Vitatonio; Favale, Emilio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neuroscience and Centro Interuniversitario per la Neurofisiologia del Dolore, University of Genoa, Italy
SOURCE: Neurology (1997), 48(6), 1714-1717
CODEN: NEURAI; ISSN: 0028-3878
PUBLISHER: Lippincott-Raven
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB This paper reports on the effectiveness of oral lamotrigine in 15 patients suffering from "essential" trigeminal neuralgia and in five patients suffering symptomatic trigeminal neuralgia concomitant with multiple sclerosis. We recorded objective and subjective pain ratings and correlated them to daily dosage (400 mg maximum) and plasma levels of the drug. We detected pain relief proportional to daily dosage and to drug plasma levels. Eleven of the cases affected by the "essential" form of neuralgia showed complete pain relief on reaching their maximum daily dosage. All cases affected by the symptomatic form had complete pain relief. We could detect no changes from these results by the end of the follow-up period (3 to 8 mo after the study ended).

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:137849 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:166012
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:31932h,31933a
TITLE: Trigeminal neuralgia. A guide to drug choice
AUTHOR(S): Cheshire, William P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Neurology, Mayo Clinic Jacksonville, Jacksonville, FL, USA
SOURCE: CNS Drugs (1997), 7(2), 98-110
CODEN: CNDREF; ISSN: 1172-7047
PUBLISHER: Adis
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 93 refs. Trigeminal neuralgia, also known as tic

douloureux, is an idiopathic condition of severe, unilateral, paroxysmal facial pain. The abrupt nature of the painful attacks (a temporal profile that is similar to that of seizures) led to the discovery that some anticonvulsant drugs are effective against neuralgia. Carbamazepine is the drug of choice, and treatment requires careful dosage titration Baclofen, phenytoin and sodium valproate are also effective. Transient relief is sometimes possible with local anesthetics. Limited data suggest that topical capsaicin, and tizanidine, lamotrigine, oxcarbazepine, pyridostigmine and enalapril have helped some patients. While effective, other drugs are limited by their adverse effects; for example, clonazepam is too sedating, pimozide induces extrapyramidal adverse effects, and tocainide and felbamate can cause aplastic anemia. Phenobarbital (phenobarbitone), opioids, mexiletine, tricyclic antidepressants, corticosteroids, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and sympatholytics are ineffective. The antineuralgic effect of any drug may eventually wear off. If this occurs, combination therapy can restore pain relief, as can the reintroduction of a previously effective drug following a drug-free interval. Similar pharmacol. strategies potentially apply to other paroxysmal pain syndromes such as vagoglossopharyngeal neuralgia. Clin. overlap with multiple sclerosis or cluster headache suggests addnl. drugs that may be useful in specific patients. Effective neurosurgical procedures exist for patients with trigeminal neuralgia that is refractory to medications.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 76 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1996:94551 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	124:194132
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:	124:35639a,35642a
TITLE:	The effects of anticonvulsants on 4-aminopyridine-induced bursting: in vitro studies on rat peripheral nerve and dorsal roots
AUTHOR(S):	Lees, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Dep. Academic Anaesthetics, Imperial College Medicine, London, W2 1NY, UK
SOURCE:	British Journal of Pharmacology (1996), 117(3), 573-9 CODEN: BJPCBM; ISSN: 0007-1188
PUBLISHER:	Stockton
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Aminopyridines have been used as beneficial symptomatic treatments in a variety of neurol. conditions including multiple sclerosis but have been associated with considerable toxicity in the form of abdominal pain, paraesthesias and (rarely) convulsions. Extracellular and intracellular recording was used to characterize action potentials in rat sciatic nerves and dorsal roots and the effects of 4-aminopyridine (4-AP). In sciatic nerve trunks, 1 mM 4-AP produced pronounced after potentials at room temperature secondary to regenerative firing in affected axons (5-10 spikes per stimulus). At physiol. temps., after potentials (2-3 spikes) were greatly attenuated in peripheral axons. 4-AP evoked more pronounced and prolonged after discharges in isolated dorsal roots at 37°C (3-5.5 mV and 80-100 ms succeeded by a smaller inhibitory/depolarizing voltage shift) which were used to assess the effects of anticonvulsants. Phenytoin, carbamazepine and lamotrigine dose-dependently reduced the area of 4-AP-induced after potentials at 100 and 320 μM but the amplitude of compound action potentials (evoked at 0.5 Hz) was depressed in parallel. The tonic block of sensory action potentials by all three drugs (at 320 μM) was enhanced by high frequency stimulation (5-500 Hz). The lack of selectivity of these frequency-dependent Na+ channel blockers for burst firing, compared to low-frequency spikes, is discussed in contrast to

their effects on 4-AP-induced seizures and paroxysmal activity in CNS tissue (which is associated with large and sustained depolarizing plateau potentials). In conclusion, these in vitro results confirm the marked sensitivity of sensory axons to 4-AP (the presumptive basis for paraesthesias). Burst firing was not preferentially impaired at relatively high concns. suggesting that anticonvulsants will not overcome the toxic peripheral actions of 4-AP in neurol. patients.

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